

# LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOL. 4.

LOUISVILLE, KY., MONDAY EVENING, MAY 21, 1855.

NO. 196.

## THE EVENING BULLETIN

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MONDAY, MAY 21, 1855.

TRANSMISSION OF MONEY BY MAIL.—Under the provisions of the new postage law that will go into effect on the first of July, persons who have occasion to remit money or other valuable things by mail may have the same registered at the post-office in which they are placed for transmission, by paying five cents for each letter. For this the postmaster will give a receipt, and, when the letter is applied for, the person who receives it will also be required to receipt for it. Registered letters will not be entered in the ordinary accounts of mails sent and received, but separate accounts of such letters will be kept at each post-office. This plan is well enough so far as it goes, but does not go far enough; it involves an admission that a better plan is necessary. Under this regulation a correct description of the letter is made at the office where it is deposited; the receipt is evidence that it was mailed, and, if it arrives at the office to which it is directed, it will very likely be delivered. But suppose it is lost or stolen on the route. What then? The Government does not become liable for it. Under the new system these money-letters are more than usually liable to be stolen, because it will be generally known that only those letters and packages which are addressed to postmasters contain money, and that if these are secured all that is valuable in the mail has been obtained.

What is needed to meet the wants of the people is a system that can be safely and certainly relied on to remit money from point to point. The plan in question does not appear to us to be of that character. There is more risk about it than under the present system, for now a dishonest clerk must steal a whole mail to be certain of finding letters containing money, whereas under the new plan the valuable letters are separated from the ordinary ones by the Department itself, and it will only be necessary to steal a single package to obtain a haul. In view of these facts we ought to have a money-order system similar to the one in operation in Great Britain. Then there would be no chance for losing any thing. There the Government takes the risk; and if any thing be lost, and it is next to impossible that this should occur, the Government stands the loss. So it should be in this country. The Government here should charge a sufficient sum for the conveyance of valuable letters to secure their conveyance and delivery; or in case of loss it should indemnify the loser.

The post-office is a great institution of civilized society, and the fact that in its inception it was restricted to the conveyance of letters is no good reason why its use shall not be extended, and its machinery made to answer for other agencies. Among these we reckon the safe transmission of money. In England this has been done to a limited extent, and we desire to see the plan introduced into this country on a more extended scale.

We have but little confidence in or regard for this registration plan, which is shortly to be inaugurated. Its effect will be to make people pay additional postage without obtaining increased security.

The Indianapolis Journal is a highly intelligent paper, and we are disposed to believe that it means to be patriotic. We wish to put to it a plain question or two. Supposing that the fugitive slave law remains unrepented, and supposing the Supreme Court of the United States decides the law to be constitutional, can a State, through her local judiciary or otherwise, rightfully annul it? Would not the resistance of a State to a law of the United States, pronounced constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States, be resistance to the whole theory of the United States Government—tending to rebellion?—*Louisville Journal*.

We put these questions to the Indianapolis Journal several days ago. We do not think that it has answered them. Perhaps it has overlooked them. Being anxious to understand its views, we repeat them. We are sincerely desirous of knowing whether the ablest and most respectable of the Free-soil journals of the non-slaveholding States are or are not in favor of State resistance to the fugitive slave law in spite of any decision of the Supreme Court of the U. States in favor of its constitutionality. Do the Free-soil journals believe in the right of a State to nullify a U. S. law, pronounced constitutional by the highest judicial authority of the republic?

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.—So far as the vote of Pulaski county, in which Little Rock is situated, has been received, it is more than five to one in favor of authorizing the county court to subscribe \$100,000 in the Memphis and Little Rock railroad. Little Rock has subscribed \$100,000 in her corporate capacity.

The fire on Saturday evening partially consumed an old two-story frame house on Green street, above Fifth. It was not occupied and the fire was probably the work of an incendiary. Loss small.

**W**e do not know but our sweet songbirds sing the most bewitchingly when they pour forth their melodies to each other:

[For the Louisville Bulletin.]

TO MINNIE.

Suggested by her beautiful lines, "Music of Earth."

There's a richer, loftier music,  
Thou sweet-tongued, warbling bird,  
Than childhood's silvery laughter  
In perfumed forests heard,  
Than affection's tenderest murmur,  
Than "the sacred bridal hymn,"  
Or the dirge for loved and lost ones,  
Sung in the twilight dim.  
These wake the dearest echoes  
From the spirit's deep recess,  
But this bright earth, music-haunted,  
Doth a sweeter strain possess.

From thy poet-heart there gushes  
A sparkling, singing stream,  
Bearing jewels on its current  
Bright as visions of a dream;  
All this world's divinest echoes  
To its sweet-toned waves belong,  
And our hearts devoutly worship  
The sweet witchery of its song;  
It unseals all the fountains  
Of the melodies of earth,  
And to memory's holiest music  
Its dear image gives new birth.

Far in the dim old woodlands  
Nature's full-string harp resounds,  
The wild-bird's amorous warbling  
Like incense all surrounds;  
The babbling of the brooklets,  
The insect's droning hum,  
The wandering herd's soft lowing,  
The pheasants hollow drum,  
The breezy, dewy rustle  
Of the green leaves overhead—  
All past and present melody  
They song dorth o'er us shed.

But there's one rich, holy music  
On this sin-stained planet rung—  
I wonder, glorious birdling,  
Thou'rt thy rhythm hast not sung;  
It is heard when, humbly kneeling  
In the fane on God's own day,  
With united hearts, the people  
Lift their voices up to pray;  
Through its aisles it softly breatheth,  
While the angels pause to hear,  
And to whisper it in Heaven  
In the Saviour's waiting ear.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

**W**hile the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church met at St. Louis on Thursday. At the opening of the session about one hundred and twenty commissioners were present, to which the arrivals during the day brought large accessions.

Rev. Dr. Skinner, the moderator, delivered an eloquent sermon. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Rev. Wm. C. Wisner, D. D., of the Niagara Presbytery, Moderator.

Rev. E. F. Hatfield, D. D., Stated Clerk.

Rev. Henry Darling, Permanent Clerk.

Rev. Ova P. Hoyt, Temporary Clerk.

It was resolved to elect no Trustees nor Directors to the Princeton and other theological seminaries the present year.

The first Thursday of January was recommended as a day of fasting and prayer for the conversion of the world; and the last Thursday of February for colleges.

The Madison Square Church, in New York (Rev. Dr. Adams's), was selected for the next meeting.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—The second horticultural exhibition of the season took place on Saturday morning. This is a very suitable plan, and does not interfere in the least with the business of the Exchange, as change hour does not commence till half past one. We are requested to invite all the ladies especially to attend the exhibition. Among the articles on Saturday we notice very beautiful flowers, by Mrs. Austin Peay, Miss Amelia Hite, Mrs. E. Ormsby, Miss Louisa McDougall, Miss Salie Parker, Wm. Mix, Jr., Geo. Heinoon, Moore & Serb, and E. D. Hobbs. Strawberries by A. Peters, A. M. D. Robardson, Ormsby Hite, C. T. Duncan, and Hobbs & Walker. Mr. Thatch exhibited bassoon beets.

A PRIZE FIGHT FRUSTRATED.—Yesterday morning a large number of skiffs were observed plying to and from Corn Island and carrying over large numbers of men. By 10 o'clock several hundred had assembled. The occasion for this, we understand, was a prize fight which was agreed upon the preceding day between two Irishmen. The friends of the parties had made up \$200, which the victor was to receive. Several policemen went over, and, owing to their appearance on the ground, the fight did not come off and the crowd dispersed.

**L**ate advices from Havana state that the organization, arming, and drilling of the colored population in Cuba still continues. The Yucatan Indians continue to be introduced into Cuba with the consent of the Mexican authorities. Nearly 200 of them were landed at Havana on the 11th from a Spanish vessel and sold under contract made previous to their arrival.

**L**ate advices from Havana state that the coroner was summoned late yesterday evening to hold an inquest upon the body of a man found in the river below the mouth of the canal. He went directly to the spot but found it impossible to get a jury and was therefore compelled to postpone the inquisition till this morning.

THE NAVAL APPRENTICE SYSTEM.—The Washington Union of Tuesday has the following:

There is a very general, as well as a very erroneous, impression prevailing relative to the workings of the apprentice system, just introduced into the service by Secretary Dobbin. The system, after mature deliberation, has been adopted, not with a view of furnishing the right kind of material for lieutenants, captains, and commodores, but to effect a radical and permanent improvement in the character of the seamen in the employ of the government. Naval apprentices are not in the line of promotion. They may by good conduct be advanced to the grade of a petty officer, but beyond that grade they cannot advance.

You will do a great favor to the inhabitants of the houses in this street by inserting this communication and calling attention to it.

The Inspector has been several times appealed to in vain. A word from you might, perhaps, have greater effect.

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MEMPHIS, TENN.

THE LIQUOR LAW.—The Boston Courier has the following:

We understand that the importers and vendors of wines and spirits, the proprietors of hotels, and other persons interested, have not been at all inactive since the passage of this law, which they justly regard as unconstitutional and illegal, as an invasion of their rights of property and rights of trade, and that they have secured competent counsel for all cases which may arise under its provisions, and will finally test the question before the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Boston (Maine Law) Telegraph says it has no doubt but the liquor-dealers have resolved to defend themselves against prosecutions, and adds:

An attempt will be made to enforce the law in Boston; it may be violently resisted, but we do not believe it. There are good citizens enough in this city who are determined to stand by the authorities and all others who may assist in this humane work.

The subjoined letter from the president of the Rutland and Burlington, and Cheshire Railroad Companies, has been received by Geo. H. Thatcher, Esq., president of the Albany Northern Railroad:

BOSTON, May 14, 1855.

The liquor law of Massachusetts goes into operation on the 20th of the present month. The law is very rigid; therefore, on and after the 20th day of the present month we must decline receiving any great or small beer, alcohol, or liquors of any kind.

**L**ate advices from the Sault say that the river was about at a stand yesterday, with 5½ feet water in the canal, and 3 feet 4 inches water on the falls. A rise is expected. Weather pleasant.

The St. Louis Republican of Friday says:

The Mississippi rose about 6 inches at this point yesterday, and is reported at 10 feet to Cairo. The Upper Mississippi, by the last arrivals, is reported falling very slowly. We have intelligence of no change in the Missouri. The arrivals yesterday reported it at the same old standing point—3½ feet in the channel. The Illinois is in a good stage—falling from Lasalle to Peoria, and at a stand thence to the mouth. The late rains must cause a swell in all the upper river, as the Upper Mississippi, Missouri and Illinois river boats all report heavy rains on those rivers, though they have not yet been materially affected by them. Rains have been general through the Upper Missouri, Iowa and Northern Illinois.

FROM TEXAS.—The papers are rejoicing over some copious showers of rain, with which, after a long drought, several parts of Texas has been visited.

The Galveston authorities have closed the grog shops on Sundays.

The Galveston News is informed that Sea Island cotton is successfully cultivated in several parts of the State, and that there is a general disposition at various places, from Gonzales to that port, to go into the cultivation of this description of cotton. Not less than one thousand acres, the News is informed, will this year be cultivated in this cotton in Western Texas.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—There are two Anti-American candidates for Congress in this district—Trabue and Peyton. The Owensboro Gazette says:

Mr. Isaac H. Trabue, one of the candidates for Congress in this district, has requested us to say that either himself or Dr. Samuel O. Peyton will decline the canvass, the matter to be adjusted between them by the citizens of Muhlenburg county. Dr. Peyton has not informed us of such intended arrangement, but we suppose it will be all made.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

KY WEST, May 7, 1855.

The U. S. steam-frigate Princeton, Commander Engle, arrived from Havana this morning, having been ordered to this port by the Commander of the Cuba squadron, with despatches for the sloop-of-war Jamestown, Captain Ellison. Both of these vessels went to sea—the Princeton on the 1st, the Jamestown on the 2d. The Princeton will cruise for a week off Cape St. Antonio, and the Jamestown has orders to take her station off Matanzas. They will return to Key West, to join the squadron, which will rendezvous on or about the 15th of May.

Before leaving this port, the Jamestown was cleared of everything on her gun deck, which would be removed were hostilities actually expected. All her ward-room bulk-heads were knocked away, and everything movable about the after part of the ship, which might impede their movements if brought into action, taken down and stowed away below. She left this harbor the morning of the 2d, well prepared to engage an enemy of equal and perhaps of superior metal.

The steam-frigate San Jacinto, Commodore McCauley, entered this port the afternoon of the 2d, and anchored opposite the town. The S. J. will remain until the other vessels of the squadron arrive. The fleet will consist of the following ships: The San Jacinto, Susquehanna, Princeton, Fulton, Jamestown, Falmouth, Cyane, Portsmouth, and Saratoga.

To the Editors of the Louisville Bulletin:

GENTLEMEN.—Will you be kind enough to call the attention of the Street Inspector for the district to the unwholesome and filthy state of Center street, between Green and Walnut?—Mountains of decaying vegetable matter contend with nauseous puddles and putrid animal remains for the mastery in the art of perfuming the surrounding houses; and to make the picture complete to a chance traveler that way, a hog might have been seen this summer indulging in the carnivorous taste on the body of a dead dog. Such a complication of all that is nasty is enough to create a pestilence.

You will do a great favor to the inhabitants of the houses in this street by inserting this communication and calling attention to it.

The Inspector has been several times appealed to in vain. A word from you might, perhaps, have greater effect.

J. W.

## NEWS ITEMS.

**L**ate advices from the Sault say that a trot for \$10,000 came off at the Union Course, Long Island, on Wednesday, between Mr. Wheelan's "Sontag" and Woodruff's "Centreville." "Sontag" won in two-mile heats easy. Time 2:35½ and 2:37. The trot was in harness. "Sontag" is to trot again soon for \$5,000.

**L**ate advices from the Sault say that the whole number of immigrants arrived at New York during the past week is 8,474—increasing the number for the year to 37,100, against 67,479 for the same period last year. The receipts by the Commissioners for the week amounted to \$11,954. Their bank account is overdrawn \$43,354—a diminution of about \$7,000 during the week—but still exceeding \$24,000 more than at this time last year.

**L**ate advices from the Sault say that the Court of Claims will not be fully organized for business until the 1st of July.

**C**aptain Ingraham has declined the compliment of a public dinner, tendered him by a number of the most distinguished citizens of Philadelphia.

**L**ate advices from the Sault say that the directors of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad have voted (15 to 5) to guarantee a half-million of the bonds of the Northwestern (Parkersburg) railroad.

**B**ad News from the Sault.—Under this head, the Detroit Advertiser mentions the arrival of the steamer Northerner from the Sault, with the intelligence that the water was let into the canal a few days ago, when, owing to the frost not yet being out of the ground or some other cause, the embankments gave way, making a bad breach, which will probably take four weeks to repair, and it is doubtful whether boats will be able to pass in less than six weeks.

**M**r. Manager Barnum yesterday paid the penalty of the possession of wealth by being brought before a court on a false charge of crime. The whole affair was a very transparent attempt to extort money from Mr. B.; and so clearly did this appear by the testimony of the parties themselves that the judge promptly dismissed the case.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

**F**light of J. Hubert Sanders, the For

# EVENING BULLETIN.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 21, 1855.

**PROTECTION FOR THE INDUSTRY OF THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN AMERICA.**—The tone and temper of the times are favorable to the full development of American nationality, not only as respects the purely political privileges of the people but also as regards their industrial interests. The great object of civil society is the promotion of the happiness and prosperity of its members; and to the complete development of these conditions it is necessary not only to secure the enjoyment of perfect political rights, but also to provide the most ample and effective means of furnishing employment for, and rendering remunerative, the industry of the people that compose the community. American labor must be protected as well as American privileges; the one is scarcely less important than the other. Heretofore this country has been kept poor by the immense drain that has been made from our resources to pay for the fabrics produced by the labor of the people who live in other countries. This should not be so if it can be avoided; we ought to free ourselves from so degrading and disastrous a dependence on foreign countries. If we have not the men skilled in the business of manufacturing the fine fabrics that we require, let us rather encourage the workmen to migrate hither and produce these manufactures on our own soil than send abroad for them. We can, if we will really and heartily make the effort, succeed in producing most or all of the articles that we need for our use. Why should our people go to England or any where else for iron, when it exists everywhere around us in exhaustless quantities? This country possesses all the elements of national independence, not only in a political sense, but also as concerns industrial pursuits. Nevertheless, we have been in the habit of importing foreign fabrics to the extent of millions every year, not only to the disadvantage of our own workshops, but to the disturbance of our monetary system. In the single article of cotton fabrics, an immense sum is sent abroad, that might be kept at home.

The doctrine of the friends of the American system is, that we should protect our infant establishments against two important features of European competition; namely, pauper labor in the first place, and the experience of many years in the second. If it were impossible for us to produce the goods that are brought to such a vast extent from the other side of the Atlantic, there would be some reason in the doctrine of free trade. But we possess the raw material, the tact, and the industry, and we could compete at any time, but for the two causes alluded to.

**SCARCITY AND HIGH PRICE OF BEEF CATTLE.**—We see by the report of the cattle market in New York city, for the week ending the 2d inst., that the whole number of beefs sold during that period amounted to 1,371 head, at prices ranging from 11 to 15 cents per pound for the quarters, by estimation. A large number sold for upwards of \$100 each, and one whole lot brought \$140 a head. The average price of the whole number sold was \$87 50 each.

In addition to these, there were in market 427 veals. Those worthy to bear that name brought from 4 to 7 cents per pound. Under the head of veals, there is a class called "kittens"—that is, calves from one to six days old, which sell at from \$1 25 to \$3 & 4 each.

Beef cattle are constantly becoming more scarce and the price is advancing. In our own market, beef has also advanced nearly 100 per cent. within a short period, and, unless some plan be adopted in the West to keep up a supply of cattle, the price will soon be such that none but the rich can afford to buy it.

We are already importing eggs from France. Messrs. Miller, Having, & Co., of New York, received last week from Havre a thousand dozen of hen's eggs. Shall we next import beef from Great Britain?

With immense tracts of rich Western lands, which may readily be brought to yield abundant pasture and hay, it would seem that, with ordinary industry and foresight in the preservation and economy of winter food and with due regard to the shelter and comfort of animals, a supply of beef cattle might be kept up, yielding as rich returns to the farmer and with as little labor as any other branch to which he could turn his attention.

New York is not the only market in which "kittens" may be seen. A large number of veal calves are daily sacrificed to supply Louisville and other Western markets, which, with the facilities at the command of the farmers generally, might easily be converted into full-grown beefs. Will the Western farmers consider these facts and profit by them?

The distinguished actress Miss Eliza Logan, who has no superior in the United States, is playing a most successful engagement in Philadelphia. She attracts large crowds, and the papers of that city speak of her in the most exalted terms. We see in the Pennsylvanian a beautiful poem from her pen. She is a woman of genius—a poetess as well as an actress.

A pleasant practice is growing fashionable at Albany. The Argus represents the *ton* now-a-days, instead of riding up the Troy road before breakfast, as taking a ride on the Hudson up to Troy or down the river to Duow's point. The cost of chartering one of the small steamers is but a trifle more than to hire a horse and buggy. Every pleasant morning, parties may be seen wending their way to the pier, and there taking one of the small steamers for an hour's pleasure on the water. Quite a novel idea to take a ride on a steamboat before breakfast, isn't it?

As illustrative of the universality of musical taste and perfection in Italy, an American there writes: "It seems a little strange to hear one of those fine operatic airs which our young ladies scream at for a long time, and then never learn, whistled 'first-rate' by a little, ragged, smut-faced, capless boy in the street. Everybody here seems chuck-full of music."

The Louisville Journal, it is somewhat remarkable, contains a large quantity of original poetry that is really good—much better than we can find in any of the papers or magazines of the day. Somehow or other Mr. Prentiss has attached to his columns an array of poetical talent that any editor would be proud of. But he succeeded in getting so many of the sweet singers to write for the Journal, we never could understand. It is not on account of his good looks, for we'll bet a dozen bottles of pop that he is the ugliest editor in Kentucky, yet all the lady poets of Kentucky, like so many birds of paradise, are continually fluttering around the window of his sanctum.—*Scioto Valley Republic.*

The Scioto paper is mistaken upon two points. In the first place, instead of being the ugliest editor in Kentucky, we are the handsomest, and, in the second place, we are not so inhospitable as to keep the sweet birds of paradise fluttering around our window—we raise the window and let them in.

**A CONVERSATION AT EUPATORIA.**—The Journal de Constantinople contains a letter from Eupatoria, of the 8th, which communicates some interesting details relative to an interview between several Russian and Turkish officers. It says:

Omar Pasha received the account of the death of the Emperor Nicholas on the morning of the 7th, by an Austrian steamer from Varna. On the afternoon of the same day some Russian cavalry were seen advancing on the right of our camp. Sefir Pasha (Count Koscielski) took two squadrons of Ottoman lancers and went to meet the enemy. The two bodies halted at the same time, when within a certain distance of each other. In the front of the Russian column were four horsemen, who appeared to be officers, although, according to the orders given by the Emperor Nicholas, all Russian officers, even generals, are compelled to cover their uniforms with the rough great-coats worn by the private soldier. Sefir Pasha, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Major Kuczinski, of the Egyptian army, and two other officers, advanced toward the enemy.

When the two advanced groups were close enough to be heard, Sefir Pasha spoke to the others, and proposed a conversation. The Russians at first appeared to entertain some distrust, but on Sefir Pasha giving his word of honor that no hostile act should take place on his side, the Russians gave a similar assurance, and the two parties advanced until they met. "Gentlemen," said Sefir Pasha, "I have bad news to give you. The Emperor is dead." "What Emperor do you mean?" "Why, yours—the Emperor Nicholas." "What is the date of this news?" "The second of this month." It is very probable; but it is not certain." "It is so true, that, when I was at Sebastopol a few days ago, we heard that the Emperor was seriously ill—we shall see." After some other trifling remarks, Sefir Pasha begged to know the name of the officer with whom he had the honor of conversing. "Gen. Prince Radziwill," was the reply.

Sefir Pasha was, in turn, asked for his name, which he gave. On hearing it, the general exclaimed, "Well, Pasha, look at the effects of the war! We are now fighting against each other, and three years ago we were dining together at the house of Count Xavier Branicki, at Paris. There we were friends." "Friends!" said Sefir Pasha, "I beg your pardon, general, we were only guests." "Oh, i about the same thing." At this moment a tall, fair young man, who also appeared to be a superior officer, joined the conversation.

"The poets," he said, "are famous exaggeators. How highly they have extolled the beauty of the climate and the delights of the Crimea, and here we are for months past up to our necks in mud." "Do you imagine, then?" replied Sefir Pasha, "that we are revelling in luxuries at Eupatoria?"

But in war we must take things as we find them. "By the way," added the Pasha, "who was it that gave Iskender Bey that sabre-cut on the forehead?"

Iskender feels certain that it must have been an officer; for although, from the way you dress, an officer cannot be distinguished from a private, he says he was well mounted?" "What?" said Prince Radziwill, "is not Iskender Bey?" "No, he is not; and you will find that some day to your cost, when he comes to avenge himself on you."

"Well, then, tell him that he who wounded him is Lt. Col. Winner, of the Lancers, who is still alive to meet him.

After a few other words, and an exchange of cigars, each party returned to his troops without a shot being fired. During the interview, the Ottoman officers had their swords sheathed, but the Russians held theirs drawn, but appeared somewhat ashamed of their mistrust. Sefir Pasha had afterwards another interview the same day with General Radziwill relative to the exchange of prisoners, but we are yet without result.

An "OUTRAGE" OVERLOOKED.—On the 13th of August, 1851, the sloop-of-war Albany (now lost) was cruising off Cuba, when she hove in sight of a bark and hoisted her colors, thus intimating that the stranger should do the same. The bark did not answer and the Albany threw a shot ahead of her. There was no response, and several other shots were fired, the last one point blank at the bark but falling short of her. A chase began, when the steamer Vixen, the consort of the Albany, hove in sight and was at once sent after the refractory bark. On boarding she was found to be an American vessel under command of an obstinate blockhead who made all the fuss to show his independence.

Death of the *Destitute Clergyman.*—The report of the destitution of the Rev. Elijah G. Wells which appeared in our paper of last Saturday evening induced several gentlemen who had known him in his early days to take measures for his relief. Arrangements were made for his admission to the Massachusetts General Hospital, but his death occurred before he could be removed thither.

The New York Herald says:

A California merchant is now in the city with the view to make some arrangement for the receipt of flour and wheat from San Francisco. The samples that he exhibits are of the very finest kind, fully equal to the best production of our State. The wheat costs about 90c. per bushel, and the flour a little less than \$6 per bbl. in San Francisco. This gentleman is fully confident that both can be laid down here at a profit, even admitting that prices may materially decline within the next three or four months.

VERY GRATIFYING REPORT.—The regulations adopted by the Secretary of the Navy for the better enforcement of the passenger ship law have already commenced to tell wonderfully on the comfort and health of emigrants.

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## NEWS ITEMS.

The Galveston News learns "that 4,000 head of cattle were recently sold at administrator's sale, on the Guadalupe, on twelve months' credit, as follows: All beeves, four years old and over, at \$15 per head; all three years old and over, at \$12 per head; and all under that age, including stock cows and calves, at \$7 per head.

The mate of the schooner Bay City writes a long letter from Rio Janeiro explaining the outrage committed on that vessel by the British brig-of-war Borette. According to his story, the difficulty was occasioned by the obstinacy of Capt. Wardle, of the Bay City, in not showing his colors and heaving to, necessitating the firing of seven or eight guns from the British cruiser to bring the schooner up and satisfy them she was not a Russian privateer.

Hard Times in Texas.—The Henderson Democrat has an article on the "hard times." It says that it cannot hear of a bushel of corn for sale in Rusk county, and that all the necessities of life are held at enormous prices. Similar complaints reach us from other points. Meal from \$1 25 to \$2 per bushel. Bacon from 15 to 20 cents per pound, and flour at from \$18 to \$20 per barrel.

At Chicago nine buildings were burned on Thursday.

Chief Justice Kinney, it is stated, has been appointed Governor of Utah in place of Col. Steptoe, resigned.

The dwelling-house of Daniel Epperson at Frankfort was destroyed by fire on Friday night. No insurance. Furniture saved.

The Jew's Hospital.—The first Jewish hospital in the United States was formally consecrated at New York on Thursday afternoon. For this institution the Hebrews are mainly indebted to the late Judah Touro, whose munificent bequest of \$20,000 paid two-thirds of the cost of building and site.

A Ship Flour Mill and Bakery.—The London Morning Chronicle of a late date says that the British ship "Bruiser" has been converted into a complete flour mill, capable of grinding from 700 to 800 bushels of wheat per day—taking the raw material in at one end of the vessel, in the form of wheat, and turning it out at the other in well manufactured flour, without the intervention of manual labor. The machinery is both ingenious and compact, and in moderate weather may be worked without suspending the progress of the vessel, notwithstanding it is all driven by the marine engine. The Abundance has been fitted up as a large bakery, and is capable of turning out 20,000 lbs. of bread per day with the aid of some very simple machinery. These vessels will be dispatched to the Black Sea with all haste.

Fugitive Slave Case.—Almost.—We learn that a fugitive from slavery was brought to this city a day or two since from the South, and almost simultaneously a telegraphic dispatch was received from his late master, offering a reward of \$500 for his arrest. Some overzealous individual tried to interest the United States marshal in the case; but it not coming before him in due course of his duty, he would have nothing to do with it. In the meantime the fugitive was started for Canada by the underground railroad.

Boston Journal.

The poors," he said, "are famous exaggeators. How highly they have extolled the beauty of the climate and the delights of the Crimea, and here we are for months past up to our necks in mud."

"Do you imagine, then?" replied Sefir Pasha, "that we are revelling in luxuries at Eupatoria?"

But in war we must take things as we find them. "By the way," added the Pasha, "who was it that gave Iskender Bey that sabre-cut on the forehead?"

Iskender feels certain that it must have been an officer; for although, from the way you dress, an officer cannot be distinguished from a private, he says he was well mounted?" "What?" said Prince Radziwill, "is not Iskender Bey?" "No, he is not; and you will find that some day to your cost, when he comes to avenge himself on you."

"Well, then, tell him that he who wounded him is Lt. Col. Winner, of the Lancers, who is still alive to meet him.

After a few other words, and an exchange of cigars, each party returned to his troops without a shot being fired. During the interview, the Ottoman officers had their swords sheathed, but the Russians held theirs drawn, but appeared somewhat ashamed of their mistrust. Sefir Pasha had afterwards another interview the same day with General Radziwill relative to the exchange of prisoners, but we are yet without result.

An "OUTRAGE" OVERLOOKED.—On the 13th of August, 1851, the sloop-of-war Albany (now lost) was cruising off Cuba, when she hove in sight of a bark and hoisted her colors, thus intimating that the stranger should do the same. The bark did not answer and the Albany threw a shot ahead of her. There was no response, and several other shots were fired, the last one point blank at the bark but falling short of her. A chase began, when the steamer Vixen, the consort of the Albany, hove in sight and was at once sent after the refractory bark. On boarding she was found to be an American vessel under command of an obstinate blockhead who made all the fuss to show his independence.

Death of the *Destitute Clergyman.*—The report of the destitution of the Rev. Elijah G. Wells which appeared in our paper of last Saturday evening induced several gentlemen who had known him in his early days to take measures for his relief. Arrangements were made for his admission to the Massachusetts General Hospital, but his death occurred before he could be removed thither.

The New York Herald says:

A California merchant is now in the city with the view to make some arrangement for the receipt of flour and wheat from San Francisco. The samples that he exhibits are of the very finest kind, fully equal to the best production of our State. The wheat costs about 90c. per bushel, and the flour a little less than \$6 per bbl. in San Francisco. This gentleman is fully confident that both can be laid down here at a profit, even admitting that prices may materially decline within the next three or four months.

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A CLERGYMAN IN DISTRESS.—For some time past a clergyman, named Elijah or Elisha Wells, has occupied a room at No. 11 Avery street, keeping himself aloof from company as much as possible. Being entirely without means, the landlady applied to the police, and yesterday a permit was obtained from the directors of the House of Industry, and he was sent to Deer Island. Last night he was very sick, and this morning Dr. Moriarty expressed the opinion that he would not recover. Mr. Wells is seventy years of age, and states that he has frequently preached for Rev. Dr. Sharp, Rev. Dr. Jenks, and other clergymen in this city.

Boston Journal, May 12.

The Journal of Monday evening, May 14, has the following paragraph:

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## AMUSEMENTS.

**DODWORTH'S**  
THIRD AND LAST  
**CONCERT,**  
At Mozart Hall,  
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 21,  
On which occasion will be presented the following varied  
**PROGRAMME.**

Part I.

1. Grand Pot Pourie of Gems from the Opera of Lucia de Lammermoor..... DONIZETTI

Introducing—

Cruda, furesta smana  
Per mea fumigabile,  
Chi me frena? CORNET BAND.

2. Quadrilles—Midnight..... A. DODWORTH

With Obligation—for Flageolet and Corinet.

MESSRS. T. J. DODWORTH AND H. MAJOR.

3. Serenade—Cornet and Ebcor Corino Obligato..... SCHUBERT

MESSRS. HARVEY B. AND CHAS. R. DODWORTH.

4. Grand Fantasia from Harp—On Themes from "Mose" in Egitto..... PARISH ALVRS

MR. APTOMMAS.

5. Cavatina—"Casta Diva" (by Rossini)—Corinet-a-Piston..... BELLINI

MR. ALLEN DODWORTH.

6. Bell Polka—Quadrille Band..... H. B. DODWORTH

MR. APTOMMAS.

7. Tickets 50 cents—to be had at Messrs. Webb, Peters, &amp; C. &amp; D. P. Paul's music stores.

Doors open at 7. Concert to commence at 8.

ml7 j&amp;b

CIDER VINEGAR—20 bbls pure Cider Vinegar just received and for sale by

H. FERGUSON &amp; SON.

FLOUR—50 bbls extra St. Louis Family Flour;

do do Indians Mills do do;

200 do superfine do do;

70 do fine do do;

Just received and for sale by

H. FERGUSON &amp; SON.,

Corner Fifth and Market sts.

WILLOW WARE—Just received a large supply of Willow Ware, consisting of Cabs, Carriages, Chairs, Cradles, &amp;c. We are prepared to supply city and country merchants at the lowest rates. Call at "The Varieté," No. 461 Market st.

MILLER &amp; GOULD, 98 Fourth st.

New Books and New Supplies at F. A. CRUMP.

KENNETH, the Rear Guard of the Grand Army, by the Author of the Heir of Redclyffe, Heartsease, Castle-Builders, etc. 75 cents.

History of Turkey, by A. De Lamartine, author of Travels in Holy Land, etc. \$1.

Eliza's Adventures or the Adventures of an Orphan, by Emerson Bennett, Cloth, \$1.

The Teacher's Last Lesson, a Memorial of Martha Whiting, by Mrs. O'Donnell, Paper, by the late Wm. Martin, LL. D., annotated by Dr. Sheldon MacKenzie, 2 vols. \$2.

The History of the Hen Fever, a Humorous Record, by Goo. P. Bushnell, \$2.25.

The Adventures of a Gentleman, by John N. Norton, A. M. 75 cents.

English Language, Past and Present, by French, 75 cents.

A Woman's Influence and Woman's Mission, 75 cents.

Modern Agitators, or Pen Portraits of Living American Reformers, by David W. Bartlett. \$1.25.

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F. A. CRUMP,

84 Fourth st., 4 doors from Market.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND THE LARGEST

and best-assorted stock of Iron-Stone China, Glassware, and House Furnishing Goods in the city. Our stock consists of all the articles that are mentioned in this line. All we ask is a call, feeling assured that the prices will suit purchasers. Our stock of House Furnishing Goods we call the attention of purchasers particularly to. They were purchased from the largest importing houses in New York for cash, and can be sold at a profit.

By reference to a former advertisement, you can see a list of the great variety of articles, that are seldom kept in a China Store.

HOOD &amp; LUCKETT,

No. 461 south side Market st., between Third and Fourth.

ml6 j&amp;b

THE BEST ORDER OF FABRICS IN Rich Fancy and Staple Dry Goods

Imported to this market expressly for the retail trade by

BENT &amp; DUVALL.

We call the particular attention of strangers visiting our city, and also our own citizens, to the large and complete assortment of goods now in store, embracing all varieties in Ladies' Dress Goods—

Rich Grenadine Robes;

Rich Cambric do;

Rich Organdie do;

Black and colored Silk Robes, &amp;c.

EMBROIDERIES; From the celebrated manufacturer of Madan Chegary, Paris; Cambric Embroidered Skirts;

Muslin do;

Do do Collars;

Do do Chemisettes, Point de Venise do;

Rich Collarettes, Honies, &amp;c.

MANTELLES;

Real Gimpire and Brussels Lace;

Rich Silk Mantles, new style;

Rich Moir Antique, do;

Rich Silk Lace, inserted, new style;

Rich Silk embroidery, do.

PARASOLS.

New style steel handles, in all colors, moir antique and plain black.

HOSIERY.

Threads and Silk Hosiery, in French and English, for sum-

With a variety of all other descriptions of goods usually found in a regular retail Dry Goods house.

We warrant our goods to be of THE VERY BEST FABRICS.

We did they prove otherwise, the purchaser has the liberty to return them.

All of which we offer the public at the lowest rates.

BENT &amp; DUVALL,

537 Mainst., opposite Bank of Kentucky.

FINE FLOUR—75 bbls fine Flour for sale by

H. FERGUSON &amp; SON.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR—

100 bbls extra Indiana Flour;

do do St. Louis do; Just received and for sale by

H. FERGUSON &amp; SON.

Corner Fifth and Market sts.

ml5 j&amp;b

SUPERFINE FLOUR—250 bbls superfine Flour for sale by

H. FERGUSON &amp; SON.

New Books! New Books! at Ringgold's.

THE Castle-builders, by the author of the Heir of Red-

cliffy, 75 cents.

Grace Lee, by Julia Kavanagh. \$1.

The Initials, by Mrs. Mackenzie. 2 vols. \$2.

An Englishwoman in Russia. \$1.15.

The Mayflower, by Harriet B. Stowe. \$1.25.

The Adventures of Capt. Priest, by the author of the Spy.

Yankee in France. \$1.50.

Miranda Elliott, by S. H. M. S.

The Rag-Bag, by Willis. \$1.25.

Ingeous, or the First Days of Blood, by Dumas. \$2.

The Manly, by Sir W. Scott. 75 cents.

Nature and Human Nature, by Sam Slick. 75 cents.

Ellen Norbury, by Mrs. Bennett. \$1.25.

The Slave of the Lamp, by North. \$1.

A Boy's Adventures in Australia, by Wm. Howitt. 75 cents.

Illustrated Manners Book and Manual of Polite Accomplish-

ments. \$1.

Sociology for the South, by Fitzhugh. \$1.25.

Practical Landscape Gardening, by Kern. \$1.50.

Western Fruit Book, by Elliott. \$1.25.

Robert Graham, by Mrs. Hantz. 50 cents.

Poisons in our Food, by a Physician. 25 cents.

Jewelry and for sale by

S. RINGGOLD.

66 Fourth street, near Main.

ml5 j&amp;b

A. McBRIDE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Hardware and Cutlery, and manufacturer of

Planes and Mechanics' Tools of every description.

No. 69 Third street.

ml2 j&amp;b

A. McBRIDE.

RUSHES of every description, from the common Shee

Brush to the fine Feather Duster, for sale by

A. McBRIDE.

WHEELBARROWS, TRUCKS, SHOVELS, SPADES,

Hoes, Rakes, Forks, Box-Cheists, Mats, &amp;c. Baskets,

Axes, Yard-Sticks, and Measures of every kind for sale by

A. McBRIDE.

MECHANICS' AND FARMERS' TOOLS of every descrip-

tion for sale by

A. McBRIDE.

POST-HOLE AUGERS—Every farmer or fence-builder

should get one of

A. McBRIDE.

BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS—Anvils, Bellows, Sledges, Ham-

mers, Tongue, &amp;c., for sale by

A. McBRIDE.

K AUGHPHY-MILLS—20 dozen Adams' Patent just re-

ceived by

A. McBRIDE.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS who desire to purchase their

Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods at the very lowest price,

should give us a call, as we are selling our stock at factory

prices.

POLLARD, PRATHER, &amp; SMITH,

465 Main st.

ml2 j&amp;b

**F. K. WOOD,**  
**WHITENER OF CEILINGS,**  
COLORER OF WALLS,  
**AND WALL PAPER VARNISHER,**  
Shop 552 Main street, between Second and Third,  
ml5 j&b

SKINNER, GOSNELL & CO. are now prepared to furnish  
the finest of ICE to families, boarding-houses, hotels, cof-  
fee-houses, and steamboats at the shortest notice and on the  
most reasonable terms. Their office is on Third street, be-  
tween Main and Water, next door to Crawford & Murry's  
office. Mr. Eli Vansickle, having taken the place of Mr. Elias  
Skinner in the old firm of Skinner, Gosnell, & Co., will give  
his attention to the business.

GEORGE SKINNER,  
J. GOSNELL,  
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E. TEELE & CO.  
Ceilings Whitened, Walls Colored, and  
PAPER VARNISHED.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

1016 FOURTH STREET,  
between Green and Walnut.

Great Bargains!

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FOURTH AND FIFTH, LOUISVILLE, KY.

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Has on hand a large and handsome assort-  
ment of BOOTS and SHOES, which he will sell  
very low for cash.

Having a practical Boot and Shoe Maker,  
and having his own superintendence under his own superin-

tendence, he can answer for its durability and superior style of  
workmanship.

Thanking the public for past favors, he solicits their further  
patronage and anything on his part will be wanting for their  
entertainment.

He begs to apprise, in particular, those ladies and gentle-

men who consider a well-fitting Boot or Gaiter an indispensa-

ble article to the ensemble of all within the circle of the  
best taste.

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ville, where they can depend upon being suited.

As Gentleman's Boots of the best quality. Eastern Work

reduced prices.

Remember the number—425—south side Market, ten-

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DR. D. A. LAUBENSTEIN,  
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No. 533 JEFFERSON STREET, BETWEEN FIRST  
AND SECOND,

STEAMBOAT NOTHNG.

TAKE the liberty of offering his services to the citizens and  
strangers in curing all diseases by Homoeopathic remedies,  
enabled by his skill and experience to afford relief in the  
most desperate cases.

Dr. L. also gives attention to all diseases of the Eye. He  
has had many years' experience in treatment of ocular dis-

eases.

For further information, call at my office

## EVENING BULLETIN.

**VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY—WEEDS.**—Mr. W. H. Brewer, of Ovid, N. Y., writes as follows to the Country Gentleman:

Perhaps there is no other item of expense and labor more considerable, in farming operations, besides the actual cultivation and securing of crops, than that of killing weeds, those scourges of the finest farming sections of our country—hence something said upon the subject is always in place, even if not new.

There are but three modes practical for their extermination—frequent cutting, rooting them out, either by the hand or by the plow, or similar instruments, or choking them out with more luxuriant crops. The mode employed must, of course be decided by the circumstances of the case.

All plants (save the lowest orders and some parasitic plants) draw their subsistence, their food, from two sources, by means of two very different sets of organs: from the soil by means of the roots, and from the air by means of the leaves. Both of these are essential to their well-being, the sap circulating from the one to the other, and any attempt made to kill the plant must be aimed at one or both of these organs. The roots absorb water, and in it are dissolved the various materials found in the soil, the same that are used in building up the vegetable structure, but this sap is not yet ready to perform its ultimate office. It must undergo certain chemical changes, and these must take place in the leaves, under the influence of light and air. A portion of the water is evaporated, the sap becomes thicker, and new substances are formed by the addition of new materials absorbed by the leaves from the surrounding atmosphere, principally carbon from carbonic acid, and nitrogen from ammonia and perhaps other sources. This sap, thus changed, is ready to perform its office, and nourishes the plant, adding to its growth as it passes down again toward the roots. Every one has noticed the change in the sap of the maple or other trees when the leaves begin to grow in the spring. In many plants, such as the trees and many herbs, the sap passes up through the wood (the sap-wood of trees) to the leaves, is then changed, and passes back toward the roots between this wood and the bark. And here the increase of diameter takes place, every year adding a new ring of wood. In other plants, such as canes, grasses, palms, &c., the sap passes both up and back in the interior of the stalk, and here also the increase of diameter takes place. Such plants are destitute of a true bark. The difference of the modes of growth characterizes the two great natural divisions of flowering plants, as described by botanists, but in both cases the relative uses of these organs are the same. The leaves, to perform their peculiar office, have many openings or pores (*stomata*) in their surfaces, to absorb the necessary gases, and also the dew and atmospheric moisture, and they present a very large surface by their immense numbers, opening their myriad mouths or pores to catch the desired materials from every passing breeze, purifying our atmosphere at the same time that they minister to their own wants. To perform their office the leaves must be green; they refuse to work when any other color. The colored leaves of autumn, the blanched leaves of plants growing in darkness, and the colored petals of flowers, will not elaborate sap and fit it for use of the vegetable economy. We can judge of the luxuriance of any crop by the relative shade of green it assumes. From their relation to the air, leaves have been compared to the lungs of animals, and called the respiratory organs of plants; but the analogy does not hold good in many important particulars, yet they are no less essential to their economy, and we will always kill a plant if we keep it entirely deprived of leaves for any considerable length of time.

The ultimate aim of the plant seems to be the perfection of its seeds, and to this end it puts forth all its energies. It is in most vigorous growth at the time of flowering, and many species, if they be cut at this time, may be effectually killed. They appear not to have strength to put forth fresh leaves. This in a measure appears to be the case with the Canadian thistle. I have known them nearly exterminated by a single cutting, when they were in the proper stage, that is, when some of the earliest heads were just in flower, but the majority not yet expanded; and this operation, if performed several times, is sure to kill them; the only practicable point is to cut them all and at the right time. The season, too, appears to make some difference, they being easier killed some years than in others. I have known a man to sell "recipes for the sure killing of Canada thistles" for \$10 each, in a district troubled much with these pests, and his secret consisted in cutting them twice a year—the 20th of June and 20th of September. This would kill them entirely, if effectually performed, if not in one year, in two or three. The time should be varied, however, with the season, some being so much earlier than others. All weeds that can be cut, that cannot be got at easily in any other way, should be cut two or three times each summer, and there will soon be few left to cut.

But there are many to which this is not applicable, from various circumstances—their size, habits, the grains in which they occur, &c. Such is the case with such as trail on the ground, some that are not killed short of cutting a great number of times, as is the case with some troublesome grasses, and others that grow only in certain grains, and are not easily distinguished and separated from them. To these we must apply one of the methods, rooting them out, or choking out. Some may be easily exterminated before they become too numerous by pulling them by hand, and every farmer should be in the habit of doing so. And, every farmer should be in the habit of plucking up such occasional plants of suspicious aspect as he may meet with on his farm, even if he does not know that it is a troublesome "weed," for some only become so when very numerous. Happy would it be if every farmer was a botanist, to quickly determine and recognize all unusual plants, and a vegetable physiologist, to use the best means for their extermination if such were desirable. Often weeds are not suspected to be such until it is too late to get rid of them easily. For all that it is not practicable to cut, plowing, good plowing, or other similar means of stirring the ground, is the way to treat them. In fallow ground, stir often. Whenever a weed is seen pushing a leaf above the surface, plow or cultivate again; give it no chance at the air, and if the season is a moderately dry one, a single summer is often enough for their effectual extirpation. Some farmers prefer this method to all others in killing Canada thistles. All practical farmers understand this part of the subject, as well as the necessity of having it thoroughly done, if we would have it effectual. As to the auxiliaries to the plow, the cultivator, the harrow, hoe, &c., there is much difference of opinion among those having any considerable experience, some preferring one thing, and some another, according to the weeds they have been dealing with, the soil in which they grow, and other circumstances.

The last method, "choking" them out (I know no better term than the popular one), is only applicable to some weeds and to some soils, where we can get a cultivated grain with stronger vital power, or having a stronger affinity to the soil than the weed we wish to eradicate, which, by its luxuriant growth, smothers the weaker species and robs them of their necessary means of sub-

sistence. In all highly cultivated farms, many weeds are partially or entirely kept subdued by this method, incidentally to the increased care in cultivation. These three methods combined can always be seen on well managed farms, that have weeds, until they are expelled, and that all must be used, is evident to any one who has studied their habits, and the circumstances of the growth. Many can only be exterminated by years of labor and care, and even then only by the most unceasing vigilance. Such is the case with the common chess, or *Bromus secalinus*, and we need no stronger proof of the tenacity with which it clings to soils, than the fact that many good and observing farmers entertain the belief that it is transmuted wheat! Its seed will remain in the soil for many years, and yet germinate when exposed to the right influence, and a few seeds germinating will soon seed a large field. I have seen a piece of new land sown with wheat, containing it, where it took ten years of unceasing attention to eradicate it. It would spring up with the grass of pasture land, and with other grains besides wheat, often of the most diminutive size. I have picked specimens not more than three inches high, bearing a single small spikelet of three or four seeds, which were perfect, and capable of perpetuating the race. Under the most favorable circumstances this same plant will produce as high as two or three thousand seeds. I have met with an intelligent farmer who says that "he has counted" the latter number on a single plant that sprang up in his garden. Under such circumstances, is it wonderful that some think it impossible to get clear of this almost universal pest? Especially, too, when so many labor under the mistaken idea that its seeds will not grow, and hence take no pains to keep it out of their barnyard manure. Yet it will yield properly attended to, as we have abundant proofs and examples.

LOUISVILLE, May 21.  
Flour unchanged. Sales several thousand bushels corn at \$3@ 90c, and of oats at 57 and 62—the outside figure from store. Apsalo of 10 tons ship stuff, delivered at New Albany, at \$39 per ton, and 4 tons bran and shorts from store at same. Sales of hay from store at \$20.

Sales of 2,000 pieces sugar cured ham at 11c packed, 2,300 plain canvassed hams at 10c packed, 3,300 pieces shouldered at 7c loose, and 100 cans smokers at 7c, packages extra. Westward Ho! The Voyages and Adventures of Sir Amys Leigh, Knight of Burrough, in the county of Doon, in the Reign of His Most Glorious Majesty, Queen Elizabeth. By Charles Kingsley. \$1.25. The King's most glorious Majesty, Queen Elizabeth. By Elliott's Fruit Book, or American Fruit-Grower's Guide in Orchard and Garden. By F. R. Elliott. \$1.25.

A Boy's Adventures in Australia. By Wm. Howitt. 75c. Harper's Story Books for December, January, February, March and April. 25c apiece.

Just received and for sale by S. RINGGOLD, 66 Fourth street, near Main.

**New Books! New Books!** at Ringgold's!

THE CASTLE-BUILDERS. By the author of "Heartsease," "The Heir of Redcliffe," "Seenes and Characters," etc. etc.

The Slave of the Lamp. A historical novel. By Wm. North, author of "Ante-icing," etc.

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**Entirely New and Beautiful Spring Styles of Ladies' French Goods Received by Express and now in Store.**

BENT & DUVALL invite the attention of the ladies to the arrival of a fine collection of entirely new and elegant Paris Goods, containing the following:

Choice fabrics of black silk;

Do do of fancy silk, in superb colors;

Rich Chintzes and Silvers, bordered in colors;

Rich C. Handkerchiefs in every variety;

Also new style Spring Shawls, &c.

With many other kinds of goods different from any previous season's importation to this country. Our prices are invariably uniform and at the same time very low.

BENT & DUVALL, 537 Main st., opposite Bank of Kentucky.

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**The Castle-Builders.**

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**H. FERGUSON & SON,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FAMILY Flour, corner Fifth and Market streets.

**SUPERFINE FLOUR**—150 bbls superfine flour just received and for sale by H. FERGUSON & SON.

**EXTRA ST. LOUIS FLOUR**—75 bbls choice extra St. Louis flour in store and for sale by H. FERGUSON & SON.

**EXTRA ST. LOUIS FLOUR**—100 bbls extra White Wheat Family Flour in store and for sale by H. FERGUSON & SON.

**KNOW-NOTHINGS**—We have for sale every variety and style of Know Nothing Hats and Caps at reduced prices. P. POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH.

**RICH CUT GLASS.**

We are receiving and now opening an additional stock of fine Cut Bohemian Glass, purchased of the largest importers in New York, consisting as follows:

Straight flint Table tumblers;

Plain flint do do;

8-flint French do do;

Alabaster frosted Cognac and Tumbler;

Cut Glass Carafe and Tumbler;

Rich Crystal Cut Bowls;

Rich Decanters, consisting of from 2 to 4 pieces;

Fluted and gilt Spoon-Holders;

Wines, Champagnes, and Goblets in great variety.

H. FERGUSON & SON.

**EXTRA ST. LOUIS FLOUR**—50 bbls best St. Louis Family flour in store and for sale by H. FERGUSON & SON.

**EXTRA ST. LOUIS FLOUR**—100 bbls extra White Wheat Family flour in store and for sale by H. FERGUSON & SON.

**KNOW-NOTHINGS**—We have for sale every variety and style of Know Nothing Hats and Caps at reduced prices. P. POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH.

**LATEST ARRIVAL OF FANCY SILKS.**

MILLER & DUVALL invite the attention of citizens and strangers to their superb stock of Silk and Lace Mantles, many of which are direct imports from Paris, which we offer at the lowest prices.

all j&b

**NEW AND BEAUTIFUL MUSIC.**

Just received, together with all the most popular and standard Music of the day, and for sale at wholesale or retail, by D. P. FAULDS, 539 Main street.

"The Orphan," a beautiful song, in French and English, by D. J. de Perle.

"She'll Open Her Eyes," a charming ballad.

"The Lily of the Vale," by Madame Abramowicz.

"Little Children to come unto me."

"The Child's Faith in God, or the Poor Widower."

"How I long without a Mother."

"I am never alone"—song—by the Continental Vocalists.

"Few Days"—Schottish.

"Messenger Bird"—waltz—Schubert.

"Roses of May"—waltz—Schubert.

"Italian Polka"—Wallace.

"Cupid and Psyche," a popular waltz.

Piano-Fortes and Musical Merchandise of every description at wholesale or retail as low as sold elsewhere.

Second-hand Pianos for sale. alj&b

**CLOTHES HAMPS**—A fine lot just received from our factor, the best in the Western country—Upland middling, 10%.

Flour stiff, but not quota-

tioned, by D. P. FAULDS; price \$1.25.

Children's Chair, high C. chair;

Cratches; Satchels; School Boxes;

Children's Cabs and Carriages.

Our Willow Ware has just acquired a reputation above all others. For beauty, durability, and cheapness it is unequalled.

MILLER & GOULD, 98 Fourth st.

**COMBS COMES!** COMBS of every kind at 10c.

MILLER & GOULD'S, 98 Fourth st.

**MARKE BASKETS**—Covered and open Baskets just received at MILLER & GOULD'S, 98 Fourth st.

**TABLE MATS** of Willow, Manila, Sea Grass, Straw, and Oil-Cloth at MILLER & GOULD'S, 98 Fourth st.

**CABS AND CARRIAGES**—Just received a lot of Cabs and Carriages of the most approved make at MILLER & GOULD'S, 98 Fourth st.

**WORK-CASES**—A fine lot of these favorite articles for ladies' use just received at MILLER & GOULD'S, 98 Fourth st.

**WATER COOLERS.**

WE have just received several new and beautiful patterns of Water Coolers with and without Filters. They are manufactured with great care and are of the latest and most approved designs recently made in that useful article. Call and see them. HOOD & LUCKETT.

No. 461 Market st., south side, between Third and Fourth.